NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

Volume XXXI.....No.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nich Hotel, -Hyrochondriac-Too Much for Good Nates PLAND CONCERNS PLAND TOW'S GRAND

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposits
Setropolitan Hotel.—Ethiop an Singing, Daning, &c.—
The Committee on Wats and Means.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Howery -Sing-ing, Danuing, Bunizaques, 40.—The Working Girls of New York.

GEORGE CHRISTYS-OLD School or Ministralist Ballans, Munical Gras. &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty Journ street. -THE CAR DRIVER

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Negro Confidenties, Burlesques, &c.—Shylogs on, the Jew of Charman Street. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Ermorian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-ALBERT RUSSELL

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway,-Miss Many M

New York, Monday, April 16, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Reven Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve menths of 1865:

	ACTUAL DESCRIPTION PRODUCTION	ALTER STATE
Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 1864	. Year 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$662,192
Tr bune		301,841
Times		284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,058	177,204
Journal of Commer	ce 109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	104,461
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advert	ser 60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New Yorker Demok	rat 21,052	25,734
Totale	21 973 987	en 400 mas

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

The Times and Tribune in order to make a show of business, publish statements pretending that they are from official returns to the Revenue Department. These atements are made up in the Time and Tribung office to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and the Tribune a larger business than the Times! But no department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books and is strictly correct in every par ticular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

THE MEWS.

EUROPE.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton April 4 arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was of Her news is two days later, and of a very mportant and interesting character, Our advices from the continent show that the war atti-

was still maintained by Austria and Prussia. France, Engiand and Italy were agitated, and their commer cial and financial interests sensibly affected by the Nanoleon's policy towards Germany, in the event of a war, remained still in doubt. The comments of the Paris press on the subject contain sentences of ersinous import to Prassa, one of them, the Deats, prothe easily turned by Galicia and Bohemia. The Paris Liberte says that the annexation of Savoy and Nice by France "opened a parenthesis which will not be closed unt. I she has obtained the Rhenish frantier." England, s expressed in the London Times, again deprecates the idea of a war, hopes for praceful mediation, but evine a very decided sympathy with Austria. The very latest despatches convey the idea of a settlement through

chief generals of Italy were summoned to assemble in that city on the 6th of Apr.l An Italian squadron is to cruise on the Adriatic. Mulitary preparations were going

on in Venetia.

Queen Victoria forwarded a flattering letter to Mr. cence" lowards the poorer classes residing in London. hir Peabody would have been created a baronet or have . Grand Cross of the Stath did he not feel himself "de barred" from accepting such distinction. The London

London and other large cities of England. The strike of the London tailors and that of the building trades in Barmingham were the most important. The energy and form a remarkable feature of the movement, which, the commencement of quite a social and political revo

tion in Great Britain. Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French, was buried beneath the Catholic church of Weybridge, England, or the 3d of April. A brilliant *seemblage of French nota-Belgians, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge helgians, the Prince of Wales and the Puke of Cambridge took part in the ceremonial. The ex-Queen was in-terred in the gown she wore when she left France an exite and in the cap she wore as a widow, in accordance with a solemn request by her, as indicating the two guiding principles of her life—devotion to her royal husband and love for her adopted country, France.

The royal Italian opera scason opened at Covent Car-dee, London, April'3, with the Ballotin Matcherd. Mario

personated the Duke.

From Bombay we learn that Muscat was in a state Persian Guil. Northwestern India was greatly unsettled, The imperial army of China gained a signal victory over the rebels of the North, fifty thousand of the latter

being killed or captured.

Consols closed in London, April 3, at 75 (a 80% for witten were buoyant. French reutes advanced M or demand, with a very dust market, in Liverpool, April & Flour was quiet at previous quotation

Our news from the Fenian situation this coorning recrew of the Fenlan privateer captured the revenue flag on Indian Island on Saturday night from under the game of the Pylades. No shots were exclusinged and no registance offered to the capture.

The United States gunboat Wincoski is at Examport.

suspicious brig was brought in by the United States ra enue cutter Ashuelot on Saturday night. The correspondent of the Montreal Gasett, telegraphing from Eastperi eays the Fenians are scattering, and that they are with Three British was steamers, he says, are

The public Indignation in regard to the secret trial of | in assisting.

Murply and his men is still openly demonstrated all over Canada, and a sympathy for the prisoners is thereby ex-cited. The scare is extending. It prevails along Lake cited The scare is extending. It prevails along Lake Erie's shores to as great an extent as it does in New Branswick, and the people are skedaddling to our shores

Conian riots provailed in Bradford, England, in which be Queen was denounced, and the English residents had to lock themselves indoors for safety. Several arrests were made. Nine national schoolmasters have been arrested in Cork, and it is thought that the number elsewhere is very large. The American Consul at Cork had county jail. The probability is they will be sent home.

THE CITY.

The strike on the city railroads still continues, all hough the interruption to traff: was not so noticeable esterday. The public appear to be decidedly in favor of the drivers. The citizens of Harlem decided to support cose on the Third Avenue road for one week, and it is probable that Manhattanvile and other places will follow

The Pressurer of the Second Avenue Railroad , pub lishes a card this morning stating that the company in the last five years has lost over one hundred and twelve

A correspondent this morning proposes that passe the city cars should make up parties of eight and pay forty-one cents fare for all, which is the legal rate,

The caulkers, who are striking for a reduction in the number of hours for labor, have published an address to the merchants, shipowners and underwriters of the port of New York, stating that the exerbitant bills made on them for repairs are the doings of the master ship wrights, and not the actual charges of the caulters

The funeral of Brigadier General J. Lyman Van of which, together with a brief account of his life and

A sermon was delivered yesterday morning at the avenue, by the Right Reverend Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. The Bishop explained his mission her to be the collecting of funds to enable him to repair som of the damage the churches and institutions in his diocese had suffered through the war, and for this purpose col-

The Reverend Mr. Huntingdon delivered a discourse in son in the Church of the Reconcillation, on East Thirty

The Rev. Fred. Brown, of Meriden, Conn., yesterds assumed the pastorship of the Forsyth Street Methodis

At the Rev. Mr. S. H. Tyng, Jr.'s, Church of the Holy Trinity, yesterday, the auniversary exercises were held Six thousand dollars were collected towards building school house adjoining the church. The first communion was administered to over thirty

young persons, male and female, at the German Catholic church of St. Alphonsus, in Thompson street, yester mans at the Turn Hall, in Orchard street, under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee There was a large attendance, and various addresses in

An individual claiming to be a stranger in the city tained permission to have his letters directed to No. 70 Chatham street, the jewelry store of Messra Lyons & Co., were delivered to him, until it was discovered that h would be sent to any one in the country by forwardin

street. He was caught and committed for trial.

Mr. John Burns died yesterday from the effects of James Francis, a colored man, was caught in the act bedchamber, on Grand atreet, yesterday, and was com-

Jeremiah Kirby and John Conners were arrested yesterday for knocking down Henry Meyers and robt him of seventy-three dollars. They were committed

MISCELLANEOUS

The President has ordered that the Treasury agent Dexter, who was convicted by military commission of fraud on the government, be turned over the civil au thorities for trial. He was in confinement in default of two hundred thousand dollars, bail. This is looked upon as a solution of the peace proclamation by the Presiden himself to the effect that it removes martial law.

A military court martial assembles to-day at Louis ville, Kontucky, to investigate the recent frauds in the rmaster's Department at Nashville.

The Supreme Court of the United States having de-clared the military commission which tried Bowies and Mulligan of Indiana to be illegal and those persons having been discharged, the friends of Arnold, Spangler and Mudd, the assassination conspirators, propose to make an effort to rolease them under the same deci-

The resolution of Mr. McCulloch, of Maryland, calling llegal and despotic acts of Secretary Stanton that wil

It is probable that Clement C. Clay will be released in a few days. Such a course is recommended by General Grant, Senator Wilson and Thad, Stevens.

Henry A. Smythe is to have his name sent to the day as Collector of the Port of New York. Our Albany correspondent details the report of th Railroad Committee on the Brandway Railroad acheme in the State Senate. They offer to great the privilege milroad on Broadway on A T. Stewart's terms as soil a railroad on Breadway on A. T. Mawari's terms, as sub-mitted in writing, for two millions of deliars to be paid into the city treasury. Having reported adversely on the underground "bill of abominations," they were charged with corrupt motives, although it now appears that this project is only an extension of the Murray Hail tunnel, with open cuttings below. Wall atreet, like the Atlant's street affair, which proved such an offensive aulsance until bought out by the property owners of South Brooklyn. The committee also, it appears, were notified that the Sanitary Board would have enjoined

the excavation as dangerous to the public health.
Our news from Mexico is to the 6th, via New O Sixteen hundred imperialists left Caderoiba on the lat Mejia had made another forced loan on the merchants of Matamoros. The investment of that place still con-tinues. The liberats are gaining ground in Nerthern

Mexico.

The steamship Vera Cruz, it is thought, will, with the exception of a portion of her cargo, prove a total loss. In addition to those already published Don Luis de Arroyo, Ereston Berron, T. P. O.

and Chevalier Wikoff were among the passengers.

Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure denies, in the most emphati manner, that there was any unusual or unnecessary abridgement of the comedy of the Herry Wives of Wind sor, as performed by Mr. James H. Hackett and the com-pany under Mr. Tayloure's management, in Providence, R. I., last Friday, as charged by those who took part in an exciting demonstration against them. Mr. Hackett endorses Mr. Tayloure's statement over his signature. The Methodist Conference at New Orleans has extended the paradiction of the Southern church in every direc-

tion asked for.

The recent front has killed some of the collen in Louis

Quantrell, the guerilla, in reported to have gone to Mexico.

A boy in Philadelphia was arrested for stealing five thousand dollars in gold, on Friday, from his employers. An old gentleman committed suicide by jumping of one of the Williamsburg ferryboats on Paturday night. cane which he loft in board was recognized as belonging to Mr. F. Wagner, a coal dealer, living at No. 203 Third street, Now York.

WHERE OF THE STRANSHIP VERA CEUZ.-The steamship Vera Crus, which left this port the Cour, was wrecked on the Carollon coast on the 12th inst. Among the passengers were Luis de Arroyo and family, agent of Maximillan E. W. Barron and the Chevaller Wikoff, bound on a special mission to the Emperor of Mexico Perhaps this shipwreck is a forerunger of the fate of the imperial cause in Mexico, which several of the parties on board were engaged

The Loan bill has become a law by the sigature of the President to it. So far the wants of the government as regards its accruing debt obligations are provided for until the next ses sion of Congress. The Secretary of the Treas ury is empowered to meet the bonds or securi ies that will be due by such means es he may have, or by changing one form of indebteds for another. This ample power conferred on him is fortunately limited, however, by restrictions that will prevent an undue contraction of the currency, or any serious disturbance of the finances, business or values of the country. Had his power not been limited he might bring irretrievable disasters upon us by attempting to carry out the bullionist theory he enunciated in his speeches last year, and the resumption vagaries of those who clamor for the instan return to specie payments. The only people in the community that could be benefited by a forced contraction of the currency are the fundholders. Their property would be in-creased in value twenty-five to thirty per cent at once, and the property of everyone else de creased the same amount. It is gratifying to perceive, therefore, that Congress has been sufciently enlightened and patriotic to view the matter properly, and to resist the powerful influence of the fundholding interest. Two important'objects, then, have been attained in the passage of this amended Loan bill—the accruing indebtedness has been provided for and we are safe for the next eight months from those evils that would befall us by tampering with the currency. We may breathe freely and go on with our business without fear of any

great change during this period. But what of the future? How are we going to establish a sound financial and monetary system that will not create and perpetuate monopolies, that will not oppress the people and be a burden upon labor? How shall we continue to bear the weight of an enormous debt and provide for its liquidation in such a manner that the people will not chafe under it and be tempted to repudiate? What plan can be devised to make this great and rich country the financial centre of the world, instead of being, as we are now, the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to Europe! These are questions that demand our serious consideration. Some of them are intimately connected with the adjustment of our nations finances and system of currency, and will press upon us for an early solution. Our public men and the people ought to begin to educate themselves about this important matter. At present they are ignorant. Their ideas are very crude and limited. Under a former and very different state of things, anterior to the war, we drifted along smoothly because we had no great national debt, and our immense productions of cotton, gold and other things irained from as annually, made us easy and supplied us with luxuries from abroad. But a great revolution has taken place in our financial and monetary situation. It is necessary now to have a sound and well established system. If we do not we shall be more than ever tributary to Europe, and the laboring classes of this country will be brought to a level with those of the Old World. We have only to look at the crude notions on finance which Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited, which even Mr. McCulloch, who was one of the Treasury officials with Mr. Chase, and who inaugurated our present system, exhibits. and which most of our public men evince, to understand how much this country has to learn, and how necessary it is that we set about educating ourselves. A man may be a very good lawyer or banker and yet be ignorant on the subject of national finances. The conse quence of not understanding the subject properly has been that we commenced wrong when a change was forced upon us by the war have been going wrong since, and ought at once to begin upon a sound basis. It is true we have not felt the evils of this mischievous policy very much up to the present time, be worth of cotton that has come out of the South since the war closed have kept us going swimmingly along; but we must feet it unless there be a change. Imagine what a condition we should have been in if we had not had these two to three hundred millions worth of cotton, which has been equal to so much gold; equal In fact, to five years' production of the California mines. Imagine this, and then it will be perceived what a crisis the mischievous finan-

and sound change. The evils most to be feared, if the predate of things should be continued, would be from the accumulation and absorption of the wealth of the country in the hands of the tew from monopolies, from the power of the fundnolders over the labor and productions of the country and over the government itself, and rom the inevitable tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. England, before the great European war against France and on, had three hundred and fifty thousand anded proprietors. Now there are but fortyave thousand. Thus wealth has accumulated in the hands of the few, while pauperism has locreased in a fearful degree. This is the natural onsequence of an enormous debt in the hands of fundbolders, who by this power have enriched themselves, while the laboring classes have been reduced to the lowest point of subsistence or to pauperism. That is one side of the alternative. Let us look on the other; let us take France for example. This country contracted an enormous debt also during the Revolutionary wars, but she expunged it in part by the prompt process of repudiation, and, of course, by tersible suffering; but in part also by confiscating the lands of the rich. There were eighty thousand landed proprietors in France before the Revolution; now there are four mil-Hon five bundred thousand. Thus different results have been produced in the two countries, but both attended with unparalleled evils. France passed through streams of blood, lorge periods of unexampled suffering, national disonor and loss of liberty; F-grand ended in perpotuating an energene debt that rests like on incuber upon the industry of the country, with a vast and oppressive monopoly of wealth in the hands of the fundholders, and with a more widespread and deep-setted pauperism than ever existed in any civilized country. Let us avoid the fate of both France and England in this respect. But unless we be careful,

we shall not. Having a vast and virgin coun-

cial policy of Mr. Chase would have brough

upon us. But we cannot drift on much louger

without great danger. We must have a radical

try, with wonderful natural resources, my olp us to stave off the evil, but it will come. for all that, unless we avoid the errors of France and England, and change our present financial policy.

The first step taken should be to legislate

the so-called national banks out of existence

within a reasonable time. They constitute an

immense moneyed monopoly of the fundholders

that can control the resources and business of the country for the advantage of the few, and

will have the power of controlling the govern-

ment itself. Such a stupendous mistake as the

creation of these banks was never committed be

fore by any men calling themselves statesmen.

Admitting that their circulation will amount

to only three hundred millions, the amount pre-

scribed by the present law, they will make about forty-five millions of dollars a year out of the public. That is, they make seven per cent on the bonds deposited, and about eight per cent on the profits of their circulation, including interest and discount. They pay the government, or the people, nothing for the privilege of this circulation. Even the Bank of England, with all its advantages to the government, pays the government a hand percentage for its circulation. There never was a greater fraud upon the people than these national banks. They are dangerous at the same time. The profits on this circulation alone, placed at compound interest, would liquidate the entire national debt in about forty years. The next step should be to consolidate the whole debt and make a uniform and reduced rate of interest. A sinking fund, looking to the extinguishment of the debt in forty or fifty years, should also be established This would give stability and confidence, and would lighten the burdens of the people. The greenback legal tenders ought to be the currency of the country, the same as Bank of England notes are in Great Britain. There should be a central establishment at the commercial metropolis similar to the Bank of England, over which the government should have proper control, and all banknotes, if there should be others in circulation, ought to be redeemed in legal tenders. It is impossible to go into the details of such measures here, but they are practicable, necessary to save us from the evils we are running into, and are sound in principle. If we would avoid the evils of a vast moneyed oligarchy, which a great national debt tends to create through the fundholders, we should begin at once to provide against it. We see what has been the result in England-the absorption of all the wealth of the country in the hands of a tew, and the depression of the laboring masses to the lowest degree. We see the same tendency in France now, notwithstanding the immense number of landed proprietors there. The number of these are becoming less every year by the same absorbing process-the poor becoming poorer; and the rich richer. It has been and still is so in every country with a great national debt. Let us begin in time, then, to avert similar evils from our great, happy and virgin country. And let us hope that statesmen may be found who can comprehend and grapple the subject Thus, not only will the well-being of the laboring masses be preserved, but we may become, what England is now, the moneyed centre of

Health Board, denominated the proclamation of peril, were transmitted to the Governor with the request that he should make some public official announcement of the danger from cholera. It is said that the Governor has the subject under consideration, and will not act at once. We believe that the Governor acts unwisely in this, and that he should issue such a proclamation without delay. We are not disposed to be over hasty in the assump tion that the cholera must scourge our city or to accept every report that it is already here. The Health Board itself has been incautious in this respect. We expressed upon the first announcement that the cholera had broken truth of that report, and our belief that it was only virulent ship fever. That has proved to be the case. No cholera is here vet, noe will be for a month; but still we believe that there are good reasons why the proclamation should

be put forth. This preclamation, though it might be an alarmist measure to some extent, will do good enough to far more than balance that evil is forcibly calling the attention of the commu nity to the imminent necessity of doing all that may be done to break the power of th pestilence. It will also untie the hands of the Health Commissioners in an important way. As matters now stand, the expenditures of the Commission are fixed by law at a very low limit, and this renders it impossible for the Commission to make all the provision that would otherwise be in its power. But in case extraordinary expenditure, and the proclama would set free this latent power. The Gov part of the machinery of the

utmost that is possible can be done to save us We believe that with this financial power, as well as with the new powers likely to be given to get over some legal difficulties, the Health Commission will render us absolutely, safe from the cholera. 'We should not be surprised if the exertions of that body of energetic, earnest gentlemen made the mortality of the city lighter this year than it has been for many a summer past. At all events, everything should be done that is necessary to make this possible. It would be in the highest degree unjust to hold the Commission morally responsible, as the public will. and yet keep their hands tied by limiting their expenditure to barely enough for a common department in ordinary times. Single bureaus in the city government are put in the tax levy for double the amount allowed to the Board that is expected to overhaul entirely the sanitary condition of the dirtiess and most unhealthy city in the world.

The arrangements for quarantine made be the Legislature will probably be of no hepothe this year, since an Island has to be made on certain -unes and then sheds built on the island. But the United States government has an abundance of old bulks, and these can probably all be speedily put at the disposal of our Satisfactory arrangement of all this should be made, however, before the hulks are wanted for immediate use 1

The Fentan Faror at Home and Abroad. Every day the news about the Fenians belocal papers throughout the country find it a most fruitful subject; the Canadian journals can treat of nothing else, and the excitement about it in Europe seems upon the increase. The resence of the famous Stephens in Paris has reated a decided sensation. It is now reported that the French people sympathize with the Penians almost unanimously, and that the Emperor Napoleon has amounced to the British government that be will not surren der Stephens f he should be demanded under the Extradition treaty. More than this, we are inforwed that the British government has addressed "firm but temperate" remonstrances to the governments the Fenian movements. We do not place the most implicit reliance upon all these state s; but still, where there is so much moke we are inclined to believe that there must be a little fire. Great Britain once regarded Fenianism as ridiculous and contemptible; but since then it has assumed really alarming proportions. As Lieuenant Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick. very truly observed, "if Fenianism be a houx it is one of the most serious that ever was concocted." This seems to be the genera! impression in the United States, in England, in France and in Canada. A more curious and emarkable development has never occupied public attention. The more the people hear bout Fenianism the less they appear to under-

In Canada there is a tremendous furor. The volunteers have been called out and ordered o drill twice a week; but Fenians have been discovered in both the volunteer and regular armies. Arrests have been made; the writ of habeas corpus has been practically suspended; in effect, Canada is under martial law. We hear that the young aristocracy are enlisting in the militia: the Governors are delivering war speeches; the Canadians near the border are suffering from a perfect panic. Among other prisoners the authorities have secured person named Wheeler, an American and an ex-rebel officer. When arrested Colonel Wheeler produced a commission from the Fenian General Sweeny; and when sent to jail be coolly declared that the General would soon come with an army to release him. It will be remembered that the condemned Fenians in Ireland were inspired with the same spirit, and astonished their judges by asserting that there would soon be an exchange of prisoners between Ireland and England. The rank and file of the Fenians, therefore, seem to be very much in earnest, very hopeful, very enthusiastic. The British government is so well convinced that there is some hidden danger under all this apparently silly and futile display, that a fleet of war vessels has been sent over to the Canada coast and now guards the border line, with steam up and loaded guns pointed towards the American shore, whence an attack is momentarily expected. It has been often denied that there are any Fenians in Canada, and the lovalty of the provincials has been heartily praised; but arrests have been anmerous, from the army are hourly reported, and the whole colony, from Newtoundland to Hudson Bay, is in a state of the most painful ferment uncertainty.

It is quite natural that, under all these cir-

sumstances, the Canadian authorities should be terribly excited against the United States, and should charge our government with complicity in the Fenian plots. It is by no means unlikely, also, that the British government has mildly remonstrated with us upon the subject. But Fenianism in this country presents even more singular phases than in any other. Our government can take no action, because there has been no breach of our neutrality laws Meetings have been beld and funds collected, and arms and ammunition purchased ; but dur ing our recent rebellion similar proceedings on behalf of the Confederates occurred in neutral England and in neutral Canada, and the neu-Fenians have not gone half so far here as the Confederates did in England and Canada. They have fitted out no privateers; they have exried out no raids; they have tried to burn no cities; they have robbed no banks; they have murdered no citizens; they have assassing ated no rulers. We know that Sir Frederic Bruce has a corps of English detectives here watching the Fenians; but there is a corps of Fenian detectives watching the English and constantly humbugging and misleading them, so that nothing reliable can be learned in that way. English spies have enlisted in the Fenian army, and vice versa; but the Fenians know who these English spies are, and take care that they shall discover nothing important, while the English officers cannot identify the Fenian emissaries. There is a large collection of Fenians upon the Canada border, and a Fenian front of seventy miles is said to have been established: but these men behave very peace ably, and our government cannot prevent them from sojearning on the border if they please. They have no arms; but arms are said to be concealed in the woods. Cannon appear; but before they can be seized they disappear. In a word, everything is mysterious; but everything is very orderly and tpeaceable and ominously A careful consideration of all the facts of

the case will show that the best policy for our government, in regard to Pentanism at present, is masterly inactivity. Fenianism is a marvellous institution, and cannot be judged by ordinary rules. Some time ago, when the quarrel between Roberts and O'Mahony occurred, all the wiscourse predicted that the organization was at an end. On the contrary, the excitement, the subscriptions and recruiting were doubled. New it seems probable that the two branches of the Fenians will be united upon the advent of Stephens, or that the one which makes the first fight will absorb the other. But then the question recurs, Will there be any fighting? To this we can only reply that there has not been any up to this date; for the street row at Callis, in which the English were thrashed, can hardly be called a batde. But there are the Fenians and there are De Canadian volunteers and British regulars, and nobody knows at what moment an outbreak may occur. Some persons believe that the Fenian leaders, having been forced to do so liberally supplied, are now trying to get this government to arrest them, so that they may have a good excuse for imution. But the care which they have taken not to violate the petition of Colonel B. W. Brick, promoted to provide the payments general this government to arrest them, so that they may have a good excuse for imution. But the care which they have taken not to violate the petition of Colonel B. W. Brick, promoted to be payments and appropriate recognition of an officer was an appropriate recognition of an officer was had a pull excellent service in the field. something for the money with which they are

A Fenian Colonel Kerrigan arrived at East port and began to talk of buying uniforms and chartering ships; but when his superior officers arrived, a day or two after, they were displeased with his conduct, and adopted every ans to allay the excitement he had created The Fenian soldiers, like those of Cromwell, do not drink, do not swear, do not riot; but, unlike those of Cromwell, they pass the time in playing "forty-fives" and talking of '98. We here remark how completely Fenianism has revolutionized the traditional Irish character. The Fenians hold their meetings in spite of the protests of the priests, and they live together at Eastport without drinking any whiskey or cracking each other's skulls. Having accomplished these henomena it is not difficult to believe that enianism can accomplish something more. this country, in Canada, in Ireland, England or France, the ambiguous future must determi

WILL THE PRESIDENT CHANGE HIS CABINET ?-One of our Washington correspondents announced a day or two since that it is conceded that the President has the power and can remove members of his Cabinet, without regard to the Senate, "as more than one of his Cabinet will learn, should they provoke or challenge him so exercise it." Why, then, does he delay action? If it is a challenge that the President is waiting for he need not postpone it any longer. The people, at least, believe that not only men in his Cabinet, but their radical supporters in Congress, have made the challenge more than once this winter. There is no reason for any further delay on that score.

THE CAPITAL.

WYTHE TO BE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The uncertainty so long hanging over the New York.
Collectorship is about to be dispelled by the appointment
of Honey A. Smythe. His name will go to the Senatea large sized flea in his ess. MOVEMENT TO EXPOSE THE ARBITRARY AND ILLE-

Considerable interest is felt here among officers to see what sort of an answer the Secretary of War will make to a resolution introduced in the House on Monday, by Mr. McCullough, of Maryland, calling for information profity broad in its scope, and asks for information on a number of subjects, all of which are of vital interest to the public. It is intended by this resolution to bring to light and expose the vast number of high-handed acts, as unnecessary as they were tryannical, committed by Mr. Stanton, many of which were merely to gratify twithstanding the conflict of arms has ceased, Mr ore marked only the meanest despotisms the world ever mew. If this resolution brings out all the facts it will e shown that the Secretary of War still not only permits but directs his subordinates to seize, held and turn over to the Freedmon's Bureau, without warrant of law, the private property of persons against whom he is known to entertain personal dislike. Thus, although we live in a land of boasted liberty, it will be shown that a public officer uses the power entrusted to him for th Department in this city has become a hoge nursery for major and briggdier generals of a peculiar political com-plexion, who rather retard than facilitate business, but,

THE SUPREMACY OF CIVIL LAW—THE PROBLEM OF THE PRACE PROCLAMATION SOLVED. THE SUPREMACY OF CIVIL LAW THE PROBLEM OF THE PRACE PROCLAMATION SOLVED.

The speculations and doubts as to whether the late peace proclamation of President Johnson was intended to abolish martial law in the South, and restore the authority and jurisdiction of civil courts, have finally been set at rest by an act which gives his own interpretation of it. The freasury agent, Dexter, convicted by a mail-tary commission of fraud on the government, kepts in ball, and refused the benefit of the habous General Woods, commanding the district of Mobile, act-ing under the order of the War Department, has been turned over to the civil authorities for trial. General Woods has been ordered to deliver the prisoner to the papers in the case and arraign him for trial. the supremary of law will rejoice to know that a speed; and legal trial will be accorded him. Many similar cases are in existence, and the same orders will probably be made in sit of them. General Butler was retained some time for Dexter's defence, and is now in the city prepared to submit his argument to Judge Advocate General Holt against the jurisdiction of the Commission and the order in the case removed the prisoner to another JRFF. DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION CON-

The Judiciary Committee of the House had a meeting yesterday over the completity of Jeff. I are in the assausination comparate. Nothing can be established against the rebel ex-President by the evidence produced before ing set of legislators, and have sent for other evidence, which may settle the disputed question.

PROBABLE SPEEDS RELEASE OF CLEMENT C. CLAY. Mrs. Clement C. Clay returned from Fortress Moarce within a few days, and has laid before the President recommendations for her husband's release on parole from such officials as General Grant, Senator Wilson and Thad Stevens. They all express the opinion that Mr. voluntarily giving himself up to the authorities entitles, him to this much consideration. If a release from con-finement at Fortress Monroe is expected within a few

MOVEMENT IN PAYOR OF THE CONSPIRATORS AT

The Supreme Court of the United States having de-cided the Indiana Military Commission for the trial of civiliana to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Loughlie and Syangler, con-sicted of conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln. The friends of those parties claim the benefit of that do-

cision, and will take action accordingly.

THE RETICENCE OF DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES. The democratic side of the lower house of Congress has at last abandoned all hope of influencing legislation. has at less abundoned all hope of influencing legislation by speeches where party questions are concerned. Besides keeping as stient as possible on all other questions.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, has lifted up his voice butome in many days, that time in flavor of the annuity to
Martha McCook, and guerriley in favor of recognition
anced coldiers, their didocward orphana. Extinguishing
has Voornees and James Brooks left, title opposition. benshead and James Brooks left, till closelling benshead comparative darknown, for Editing, Niblack, Kerr and Marshall have gueen presentance as workers than inflore. Chamber, of those York, when in a foregreen's occasions to, but is nowle allowed to proceed the first point of order, and rescubling All those geddle men to the contract of the contra hope for better times at

meat by the people at the a six measurement of resident waste managed proposed on the project of the people at the a support of the formerly ald-de-camp and imprestor grown, on the sunf